SECRET CONTROL
For American Officials Only

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
HEADQUARTERS, STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT
CHINA THEATER
APO 907

093

28 February 1946.

SUBJECT: MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

TO: SAINT, JJ/001 and DH/005

1. Attached hereto is the Monthly Progress Report for the X-2 Branch, China, for the month of February 1946.

For The Strategic Services Officer:

William S. Crawford
WILLIAM S. CRAWFORD
Chief, X-2, China

Distribution:

2-Washington
1-HQ. & HQ. DET.
1-Canton
1-Formosa
1-Tientsin
1-Tsingtao
✓2-Shanghai
1-Peking

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8-2-48

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
HEADQUARTERS, STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT
CHINA THEATER
APO 907

28 February 1946.

SUBJECT: MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

TO: MR. H. BEN SMITH,
Chief Intelligence Section

PART I ADMINISTRATIVE

1. Financial Statement

The financial statement of X-2, Shanghai will henceforth be submitted monthly under separate cover.

2. Personnel

A. Arrivals

Miss Gertrude E. Ebbert, stenographer, recruited from Red Cross, India
Miss Betty Jane Hill, stenographer, recruited from Red Cross, India.

B. Departures:

Edward W. Harding, Lt. Col., for the United States, 2 March, by air
Robert E. Coulson, Capt., for the United States, 2 March, by water
Clifford Erb, T/3, for the United States, 2 March, by water.

C. Current Status:

Civilian Personnel

William S. Crawford, T/R	Shanghai
Harry Ho	Canton

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MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, COUNTER ESPIONAGE SECTION

Civilian Personnel

Edward Leung	Shanghai
A. C. Pinder, T/R	Shanghai
Miss Sarah Cohen	Shanghai
Mrs. M. Douglas	Shanghai
Miss Gertrude E. Ebbert	Shanghai
Miss D. R. Ellis	Shanghai
Miss Betty Jane Hill	Shanghai
Mrs. Mercedes Jorge	Shanghai
Miss Constance Palmer	Shanghai
Miss Jennie Palmer	Shanghai
Miss Yvonne Ruffio	Shanghai
Miss Maria Simoes	Shanghai
Mrs. Irene Souza	Shanghai
Mrs. Lily Taylor	Shanghai
Miss Renie Yuen	Canton

Military Personnel

Capt. Seymour I. Nadler	Shanghai
Capt. James Lucas	Shanghai
Capt. Denton Burdick	Peking
Capt. Elmer Stephens	Tsingtao
Carp. Irving S. Layton	Tientsin
1st Lt. Grant A. Fielden	Shanghai
1st Lt. Lorents Jorgensen	Shanghai
1st Lt. Ernest G. Weidal	Peking
1st Lt. Charles S. Whitehurst	Canton
M/Sgt. Kenneth Romney, Jr.	Shanghai
T/Sgt. Wm. G. Rogers	Shanghai
T/3 Thomas A. Brady	Shanghai
T/4 Frederick W. Mote	Tientsin
* T/4 Philip Pratt	Shanghai
T/4 Andrew V. Puskas	Tientsin
T/4 Armand I. Vallieres	Tsingtao
T/4 Harry D. G. Carroll	Shanghai
T/4 Robert Englehart	Peking
T/4 Glen D. Fields	Shanghai
T/5 Albert William Hennig	Shanghai
T/5 Robert Hugh McWilliams	Canton
T/5 James Albert Waldron	Formosa
T/5 Thomas H. Waldron	Formosa

* Although carried on the SI roster, is temporarily engaged in X-2 work

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MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, COUNTER ESPIONAGE SECTION

PART II INTELLIGENCE

1. A summary of the more significant accomplishments of, and intelligence obtained by X-2, China during the month of February, 1946, will be found in the two semi-monthly reports, copies of which are attached hereto.

2. The following trends have been noted:

A. Chinese

(1) Continued evidence of official corruption
(2) Continued anti-foreign sentiments
(3) An instance of interest in SSU activities.

B. Soviet

(1) Continued anti-American propaganda campaign, through newspapers and rumors, both in Shanghai and in Northern China.

(2) Results of offer of Soviet Citizenship to Russian Emigrants somewhat disappointing.

C. Japanese

(1) Further evidence that many underground organizations, as well as some which are official but which are being infiltrated by subversive elements, are controlled from Japan and are aiming at building a foundation for the return of Japanese supremacy in Asia.

(2) Attempts to get money out of China into Japan. Along these lines, the Germans are said to be making similar attempts, except that they prefer to get their funds to neutral countries, such as Argentina.

NOTE: For details, see copies of two semi-monthly reports for February, 1946, attached hereto.

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
HEADQUARTERS, STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT
CHINA THEATER
APO 907

073

15 February, 1946.

SUBJECT: SEMI MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

TO: DH/001 and DH/005

1. Attached hereto is the semi monthly progress report for the Counter Espionage Section, China, for the first half of the month of February, 1946.

For The Strategic Services Officer:

WILLIAM S. CRAWFORD
Chief, CE Section, China.

Distribution:

2 Washington
1 HQ. & HQ. DET.
1 Canton
1 Formosa
1 Peking
1 Shanghai
1 Tientsin
1 Tsingtao

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WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
HEADQUARTERS, STRATEGIC SERVICES UNIT
CHINA THEATER
APO 907

15 February, 1946.

SUBJECT: SEMI MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

TO: MR. H. BEN SMITH,
CHIEF INTELLIGENCE SECTION.

1. The following paragraphs summarize the more significant accomplishments and intelligence obtained by the Counter Espionage Branch, China, during the first half of the month of February, 1946.

2. SHANGHAI

A. Soviet Intelligence

(1) Plans For Shanghai Activities: N. P. Shirlaeff is believed to be the USSR trade representative here. TORGPREDSTVO is the term which denotes the Soviet Trade Mission. Reportedly, Soviet commercial establishments will be enlarged by new staffs sent from Moscow, and a new Soviet-Chinese Bank has allegedly been proposed to handle and finance trade between the USSR and China. In the light of the foregoing, the following SI intelligence is of interest. Soviet authorities are said to be considering the following moves: expansion of Soviet influence in Shanghai through enlargement of the Soviet community and initiation of greater Soviet economic interests; the selection of Shanghai as the permanent seat for the Soviet Commercial Attache's office (TORGPRED); the promotion of Soviet and Sino-Soviet shipping; enlargement of local Soviet radio station and broadcasting throughout China from Shanghai stations; and the publishing of a daily newspaper. This is all of definite CE interest, although presently of intrinsic SI nature, for it can easily be seen that

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these plans, if put into effect, would facilitate the influx of Soviet agents under excellent covers, such as commercial and diplomatic, and make possible comparatively disassociation of, and afford wide coverage to, Soviet propaganda.

(2) Further Propaganda Notes: The Asia Film Company is reported to be sending two men to Tsingtao for the purpose of transporting some Soviet films. One of the men disclosed that these films are primarily propaganda in character and are to be shown to White Russians in Tsingtao.

B. Chinese Intelligence

(1) Regarding Japanese Repatriation: Further attempts have been detected on the part of Chinese military and government officials to influence Japanese technicians and military experts to stay in China for the purpose of assisting in the development of the country.

(2) Chinese Instigation Of Anti-American Sentiments: The Chinese are currently circulating anti-American rumors to the effect that American military personnel are responsible for such activities as rape and robberies. Among those involved in initiating such rumors are Chinese army officials. (Note that, in reference to General Wedemeyer's statement regarding Chinese employment of Japanese soldiers and technicians as instructors, Major General Chen Yi-Ming, of the Shanghai-Wusung Garrison, publicly stated in a restaurant that "General Wedemeyer's interference in Chinese affairs shows that he is either a fool or should be slapped over the mouth.") Rumors also circulate through the "Mosquito Press" -- fly-by-night newspapers which play up anti-American items; these items are accepted as true by reputable Chinese; the tendency to accept the printed word as true being as prevalent here as elsewhere.

(3) Official Corruption In Shanghai: An outstanding example of the mechanism of semi-official squeeze in Shanghai is the procurator set-up. The organization of procurators roughly resembles the American district attorney system, but it is merely a squeeze system

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(3) Official Corruption In Shanghai: An outstanding example of the mechanism of semi-official squeeze in Shanghai is the procurator set-up. The organization of procurators roughly resembles the American district attorney system, but it is mainly a squeeze system

in actual operation. It is estimated that eighty percent of criminals who are apprehended pay squeeze and are never brought to trial. Another source of income for officials concerned is the sale of tobacco and food at exhorbitant prices. Still another source is the sale of passes to leave the jail for brief periods. A recent case in point is that of a Japanese, Yamaguchi. He was picked up by the gendarmes, but not charged by the Chinese Procurator with any offense cognizable under Chinese law. Instead, he was investigated on the accusation of his having misappropriated money of an unknown amount from the Japanese Gendarmerie, during the occupation, for his own use. (During the war, Yamaguchi was in Charge of the Foreign Section of the Japanese Gendarmerie; in 1944, he was transferred to the Economic Section, of which he was also in charge. It is rumored that, while with the Gendarmerie, Yamaguchi realized a personal profit of US$1,500,000.) Arrested on 28 December 1945, Yamaguchi was released shortly before 1 February 1946. Ting, the Chinese Procurator had demanded CNC$200,000,000, which was paid immediately. The ante was raised immediately to CNC$400,000,000. Refusing to pay, Yamaguchi remained in jail until released -- the original demand having been met.

(4) Interest in SSU activities: A former employee of OSS, Chinese, was approached by a former classmate of his and questioned concerning his relations with American intelligence organizations in China or persons connected with such organizations. Classmate claimed to be a Tai Li agent and further stated that official Chinese censors are paying particular attention to all mail leaving or entering Army Liaison Headquarters (SSU) through Chinese Post.

C. German Intelligence

Deutschen Farben-Handelsgesellschaft, Weibel, and Company (DEFAG) is the largest semi-governmental German firm in the Far East and has branches in all important Chinese cities. Employees of DEFAG worked in economic intelligence and for development of German industry in China, which was regarded by Germany as an important field of economic endeavor. From a CE standpoint, the inescapable fact is that, through

old connections and friendships established by firms such as DEFAG, the continuance of German work in China is made possible although no official relations between the two governments exist at present.

D. Japanese Underground

"Asiatic Communism" is being fostered by the Japanese underground as a political weapon vis-a-vis the United States and China. The Japanese Association for the Liberation and Resurrection of the Motherland was founded in Shanghai after the full realization of the surrender terms. Its antecedent was the Ideological Center, founded in June, 1945, in anticipation of defeat. The purpose of the latter organization was to so act as to explain away the defeat, strengthen unity and action, and promote secret underground organizations. Peace, however, found this organization unprepared and its program had to be revised. The revised program made it the duty of the Japanese to avenge the emperor and to reconstruct Japan by any means, including "Asiatic Communism" (which rejects Marx and Stalin as un-adaptable). The present organization, in accomplishing its work, is using all secret channels, including arms smuggling, anti-American activities, promoting propaganda predicting impending war between US and USSR. To further their activities, Japanese are accepting work with the Chinese Foreign Information Section.

3. TIENTSIN

A. Chinese Intelligence

(1) Corruption: In line with the paragraph on squeeze in the preceding section, comes a Tientsin report presenting several examples of how Japanese have been victims of extortion at the hands of Chinese officials.

(2) Anti-American Activity: On 25 January, there was a student parade in Tientsin, sponsored by communist, which left in its wake chalked slogans demanding, among other things, immediate removal of American troops from China. The writer of the report states

that there is little doubt but that the communists inspired the parade and that the real purpose was to test American reaction to such a demonstration.

(3) An A-1 report reveals that, beginning 3 February, an air raid siren was to be sounded in Tientsin each Sunday at 0900 for three minutes, on orders from Headquarters of the Chinese 94th Army. The purpose is "to remind the people of Tientsin of the difficulties encountered by China in winning the war." The Chinese are trying very hard to convince everybody that they won the war against Japan with very little help from the United States.

B. Japanese Notes

(1) A new secret society of Japanese military men, called The Third Power or The Third Party, has recently been established in the Tientsin-Peking area. It is headed by Colonel Shimada and consists of two to three thousand Japanese officers. Shimada claims to have connections with -- or direction from -- the famous Lt. Gen. Sakai, who joined the communists. The purpose of the society is to maintain some permanent remains of former Japanese power in China as a foundation for eventual rebuilding of economic interests, which, in turn, will serve as a prelude to the re-establishment of Japanese control. The immediate objective is to avoid repatriation.

(2) Japanese facing repatriation are particularly susceptible to rumors regarding their own uncertain future. Rumors are currently circulating from Tientsin Headquarters of the Communist Japanese Emancipation Union (which is also responsible for recruiting Japanese for the Chinese Communist). Among these rumors are the following:

a. LST's do not take Japanese to Japan, but to islands for slave labor.

b. American sailors attack Japanese women on the way to their destination.

c. Repatriates must take money to collection depots for payment of squeeze to American and Chinese officials.

SEMI MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT, COUNTER ESPIONAGE SECTION

d. LST's put out to sea, dump Japanese passengers overboard, and return for another load.

One concrete result of these rumors is the large sale of bogus tickets for "special repatriation boats".

C. Soviet Activity

In an endeavor to promote resentment against American troops in China, the Soviets in the Tientsin area are taking advantage of any and every excuse and incident to achieve their end.

4. TSINGTAO

The Russian population in the Tsingtao area is in the process of organizing a club. One member of the initiating committee is Dr. Killenanichenko, who had a government position in Russia in 1930. A possible reason advanced for his leaving Russia is to act as a Soviet intelligence agent in China.

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APO 907

28 February 1946.

SUBJECT: SEMI MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

TO: SAINT, JJ/001 and DH/005

1. Attached hereto is the Semi Monthly Progress Report for the X-2 Branch, China for the second half of the month of February 1946.

For The Strategic Services Officer:

William S. Crawford
WILLIAM S. CRAWFORD,
Chief, X-2, China

Distribution:

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28 February 1946.

SUBJECT: SEMI MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

TO: MR. H. BEN SMITH,
Chief Intelligence Section

1. The following paragraphs summarize the more significant accomplishments of, and intelligence obtained by the Counter Espionage Section, China, during the second half of the month of February, 1946.

2. SHANGHAI

A. Chinese

(1) Extent of Censorship: Overlapping Chinese agencies in the Shanghai area are still censoring foreign language newspapers, as well as the vernacular press. In addition to serving as censors, the Chinese agencies are said to act as "advisors" to some papers, performing such services as instructing them to avoid stories of a certain nature. Most important agency of this type is the Kuomintang Publicity Department for the South-east War Zone. Another agency is the censorship office of the Ministry of Information. A third organization is the Shanghai office of the Information Ministry.

(2) Chinese Activities In Shanghai: A recent report on Chinese activities in Shanghai covers, among others, the following points:

(a) The Chinese police have displayed a negligent attitude regarding crimes committed against foreigners. (Foreigners are often required to pay squeeze before being permitted to report

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thefts -- and are then often obliged to pay for the return of the stolen articles)

(b) Terroristic acts reportedly committed by the Blue Shirts against workers and individuals engaged in political activities are said to be confirmed by Chinese newspapers.

(c) Chinese Intelligence has warned foreigners against working for the Americans.

(d) The continued use of the Pao Chia system is considered unfair since, by its nature, it facilitates squeeze and blackmail.

(e) Chinese officials are said to be offering reassurances to German residents.

(3) Campaign Against British Shipping Interests: According to a report evaluated F-O, a campaign is currently being waged to force the Chinese Government to take action against British shipping interests in China. Although not of any great immediate significance, this campaign is of interest from the point of view of the technique employed: the Chinese involved are asking the government to pay them indemnity for three hundred thousand tons of shipping lost during the war, said request supposedly being used as a club to force the government to act against British shipping interests.

B. Japanese

(1) Economic: Japanese in Shanghai facing repatriation are much concerned with ways and means of getting their money to Japan. Many have acquired great wealth, but are permitted to carry with them only a negligible amount of currency. Some have paid American aviators to carry the money into Japan for them, on payment of thirty to fifty percent commission. Others are allegedly arranging with Chinese and neutral firms to invest, at twenty-five percent commission, Japanese funds in Shanghai with a view to transferring these funds to Japan later on when conditions are more normal

(2) Japanese Communist Activities: The Japanese Communist Party in both Japan and China is reported to have in-

augurated changes in its psychological approach. Changes include favorable attitude toward abolition of the emperor system, cooperation with all radical groupd, encouragement of all leftist individuals, and unification of labor groups.

C. Soviet

The recent offer of Soviet citizenship to local White Russians was at first favorably received, with publicity being engineered by the Soviet Club. Some applicants hoped to be able to go to Manchuria, others to Russia, the majority, however, merely followed the crowd in making application. In the light of current Sino-Soviet difficulties, it is significantly reported that many White Russians, in making application for Soviet citizenship, were influenced by fear of being left at the mercy of the Chinese.

D. Argentine

Dr. Jose Arce, Argentine Ambassador to China, and Dr. Chen, Chinese Ambassador to Arrentina, have been holding conferences with Shanghai Germans, allegedly to facilitate transportation of German funds and nationals from China to Argentina. It is pointed out that Chen is not wealthy and is known to be fascist-minded - circumstances indicating that he may be seeking financial aid for services rendered. According to source of report, in conversations among Arce, Chen, and local Germans, it was mentioned that the support of Fritz Mandl and other prominent Nazis might be counted upon.

3. FORMOSA

Crime and corruption are reportedly rife in Formosa. It is mentioned that, for example, lawyers find their practise limited, since criminals deal directly with prosecutors. (Note similar item in previous semi-monthly report concerning the Chinese procurator system)

4. PEKING

A. French

Indications are that, during the occupation, the French in the Peking area made no special attempt to

obtain intelligence. Many residents have been away from the homeland for many years and have more or less become part of China. It is even difficult to state just which party people belonged to during the war; most expressed their feelings according to the deeds of the de Gaulle or Vichy government, attaching them to that regime which would be most beneficial to them. Japanese Intelligence felt that whatever French Intelligence activities were carried on in the north were carried on under the supervision of Col. Yvon (subject of a previous report). The Peking report comments that French Intelligence in China is influenced by France's bureaucratic traditions and is far more inactive than, for example, the Russian Intelligence Service.

B. Chinese

The communist element in the Peking area has set up an assassination group, the name of which is not known. This group is already credited with three jobs during the latter part of November and December, namely, assassination of the secretary of the Kuomintang Party in Tientsin (Wang C'hwen Ch'ing), setting fire to the North China Daily News building (the North China is an openly Kuomintang paper), and damage and removal of "a lot of equipment" from the Social Welfare Building in Peking.

5. CANTON

The most recent report of accomplishments from the Canton Office (week ending 24 February) includes the following:

(1) Reports have been prepared and summaries will be submitted to the Traitor Eradication Committee for their information and disposition of eight puppets and collaborators.

(2) A report has been prepared and a summary has been submitted to Chinese military authorities on two Japanese who have been hiding in Canton since the surrender.

(3) A report has been prepared and summaries will be submitted to the British Defense Security Office of Hongkong on a Japanese agent who was active at the time of the attack on Hongkong and who later set up an intelligence

gathering office in that colony.

6. TIENTSIN

A. Soviet

(1) Interest in Applications for American Visa: During the week ending 7 February, the Soviet Consulate at Tientsin evidenced interest in the number - and names - of Russian emigrants who have applied for visas to the United States. An unofficial Soviet source attempted to obtain the desired information from an employee of the Tientsin American Consulate.

(2) Notes On Soviet Activity

(a) Rumors are circulating to the effect that, with the coming of twenty-seven members of the Soviet Consulate to Tientsin, two hundred guards will also arrive to be used as Consular Police.

(b) It is reported, concerning the offer of Soviet citizenship to White Russians in the Tientsin area, that emigrants must apply within three months, after which time no further applications will be accepted. Another report has it that those applying for first papers must also sign for visas to Russia.

(c) At the end of the war, there were about six thousand Russian Emigrants in the Tientsin area.

(d) Of the Jewish population (Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, and Russians of Jewish descent) almost all have applied for Soviet first papers. Most are refugees without official papers. Many are wealthy, allegedly through collaboration with the Japanese, and see the Russian offer as a means to secure their wealth against the Chinese.

(e) The Tientsin Office continues to turn in a large amount of reports on Russian collaborators, agents, and profiteers.

(3) Permanent Consulate: It is reported that the Soviets will open a permanent consulate office at Tientsin as soon as available office space is secured. It is

said that a staff of twenty-seven has been engaged and that office space is being arranged for by John Grenadiy Levitin, Soviet secret agent in the Tientsin area.

B. Chinese

An A-1 report concerns a sign posted on roads in the vicinity of Tientsin. The sign is propaganda aimed at U.S. marines. The context plays up the communists' fight behind the lines for eight years, the Kuomintang's not fighting, the glorious achievements of the Marines, homesickness (by pointing out that the Marines have won the right to go home to their wives and children). It closes with a request to the Marines that they not help Kuomintang troops enter the area and thus precipitate civil war.

C. Japanese

A report evaluated B-2 deals with the Jiji Kai or "Autonomous Society" of Japanese, which was organized as an official governing organ to care for Japanese technicians and engineers who have been ordered to stay in North China to maintain industrial production until Chinese personnel take over. About 1,600 have joined the organization. The dangerous feature of the setup is that many persons have applied for membership, showing false certificates as technicians or falsifying their connections with various industries. Outstanding among subversive elements infiltrating the organization are two groups: -- the Black Dragon Society (which, in China, has gone by the name Ritsunkai, after Baron Toyama's pen name) and the Pan-Asia Society. Both groups are led by super nationalistic Japanese diehards who refuse to admit Japan's defeat and are trying to build a foundation for the return of Japanese domination in Asia. Since both groups seem to have some centralizing features emanating from Japan, it is probable that this same kind of activity is going on in other parts of the former Japanese empire.

ADDENDUM: According to teletype from Tientsin dated 3 March 1946, general order has been issued to Soviet citizens in Tientsin and North China immediately to prepare a list of all valuables, understanding being that same will be shipped to Dairen for safekeeping at the Soviet Consulate